INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The American Question in England and France.

Lord Palmerston's Speech on the Policy of Lord Lyons and M. Mercier in Washington.

What England Has Learned from the Fall of New Orleans.

Lord John Russell on the New Treaty Against the Slave Trade.

Effect of General Prim's Letter on the Invasion of Mexico.

His Conduct Approved of by the Cabinet of Spain.

Prince Wapoleon's Opinion of a Foreign Throne in Mexico City.

It Would Be a "Target" for the United States.

Statement of the Captain of the British Steamer Bermuda,

The screw steamship City of New York, Capt. Petrie, which sailed from Liverpool at two o'clock on the after arrived here at half-past five o'clock yesterday after-

news by the City of New York has been anticipated, in all its main points, by her own report delivered off Cape Race, which was telegraphed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, and published in the HERALD, in synopsis and detail, on the mornings of Sunday and

Our files by the City of New York are dated in London al particulars which are of interest

rian murders now of such frequent occurrence in Ireland, and strong measures were urged for their suppression. Sir George Grey said government intended to do its duty firmly but dispassionately, and he had no doubt success

In the House of Commons on the 20th of May, the proceedings were unimportant, but Sir C. Wood said there was not the slightest truth in the report that the Persians were marching on Herat.

Private letters received from Cherbourg, from an English gentleman well qualified to give an opinion upon such matters, state that the French iron-plated frigate ne, now lying in Cherbourg basin, has in her 250 feet long on her gun deck, carries thirty-two guns on her main deck, steams fourteen knots, and has proved frame is of iron, coated with wood, on which rest the , 1858, at Lorient. She is coated with armor from and to end, and her engines are of 900 horse power,

A conference on parliamentary reform was being held in London. Several prominent reformers and members of Parliament were taking part in it.

The returns of the number of visitors to the great Exhibition in London during the first half of May show a falling off of more than one-half, as compared with the period during the exhibition of 1851.

A return shows that the annual mileage of the French ean mail service is 873,024 miles, with a subsidy of 6856,520. The mileage of the English service is 1,898,096 miles, with a subsidy of £669,840. The contract money paid by the French government is, therefore, a little over 15s. per mile, while that paid by the British govern-

The English government had declined to assist in the onstruction of a railway from Halifax to Quebec in the rantee of interest towards enabling them to raise a loan for the purposes of the proposed railroad. The Alleanzo of Milan publishes a manifesto from Ros-

suth calling on the Magyars, Sclavonians and Romans

The Montenegrins took Nicksich by assault, capturing sight hundred men, twenty-seven officers and twenty-three guns. A later despatch says the Montenegrins only occupied the town of Nicksich, the citadel remaining in the possession of the Turks. The Turks had taken the whole province of Kutscho.

The inhabitants of Rome are convinced that the fall of the temporal power of the Pope is near at hand.

The King of Italy left Naples at midnight, May 21, in the Neptune. Sir James Hudson accompanied him. Prince Napoleon left Naples on the morning of May 21.

The London Times publishes a letter exposing a scheme professing to convey emigrants overland from Montreal to British Columbia in five weeks. It shows that the The loss of the iron ship Pride of Canada, in the St. Lawrence, was reported May 21, at Lloyds. The amount of insurance done on her in the room was very large.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Alleged Official Difficulties Between Lord Lyons and M. Mercier in Washington. In the House of Commons, on the 19th of May, Mr. Disrari made a speech on the third reading of the Customs and Ireland Revenue bill. Puring his address he attacked the money expenditure of the government and the Anglo-French alliance, and in conclusion said.—Before I sit down there is only one topic on which for a moment I wish to dwell, and I do so with regret, because it is about myself. But I really do it from respect to the House. The other night I made a statement illustrative of the relations that existed between the governments of France and England with regard to America. I was urging then upon the House that it was inconsistent with our cordial relations with France to hear the Frime Minister and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs inveigh against the foreign policy of our ally; but I said I thought, at the same time, that if there were any place where France and England had a common object, and should have a common course of policy, it was America; notwithstanding which, I regretted to add, word had reached my ears that there was the same ucant of accord between the representatives of the two powernments there which we find in other places. I did not say much on the subject; it was a delicate one. But I said there was sort of constant management, an attempt to obtain rival influence, which, considering that they were accredited to the President of a republic, and were in direct communication with the Minister of a republic, we seemed to be quite out of place, and more in keeping with the intergues round the capacious tyrant of a Divan. I said that: I could have and a great deal more. I refer to a past debate, with the permission of the House, because this is a pursonal matter. The noble lord when he replied, contradicted me on that head in terms which, allow me to say, were neither social nor Farliamentary. (Laughter). The noble lord said the statement which would not have been angre; but with

Another Lesson for England from America.

[From the London Times, May 19.]
In the strange history of the capture of New Orleans one incident aione appears as yet both certain and notable. The city was approached by the river, and the passage of the river was defended by forts. The federals, however, had some iron-plated gunboats, and these gunboats set the forts at defiance, steamed by the Confederate batteries and presently had the town at their mercy, without having experienced any material hindrance or any considerable loss. It seems as if the American war would furnish us with illustrations of all the debatable points in wartike science. The Merriman settled the question of wooden ships, and now the capture of New Orleans has read us a timely lesson on the efficiency of stationary forts against iron-cased vessels. Of course there is something yet to be learned, and the case is one in which details may materially affect the conclusion; but, from all that has yet been reported, it appears as if the forts were of very little avail against the advancing flotills.

we should build in this country, yet neither were the vessels which succeeded in defying them any fair specimens of a modern European sleet.

Without pretending to dogmatize in a case as yet so imperfectly known, we must say that the lesson appears extremely important. Guntouts have beaten forts. Perhaps the forts were not heavily armed; but, if the chain detained the vessels within their range for ever so short a time, the result, according to the current estimate of these matters, ought to have been very different from what it actually was. We will not say that the question is settled, but, at any rate, it has been rather forcibly illustrated; and, though a fort mounted with guns too big for a ship either to carry or resist might certainly destroy a hostile vessel by a locky shot, it is clear enough that, in spite of all such defences, a fast iron-plated steamship might prove a most dangerous enemy.

Seizure of the British Steamship Ber.

The following is a copy of a letter from Capt. Westen torff, of the steamship Bermuda, to the owner in Liver

PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1862.

-You will, no doubt, be astounded when ye

PRILADELISMA, May 5, 1862.

DEAR SIR—You will, no doubt, be astounded when you receive this, informing you of the seizure of the Bermuda by a federal war vessel. I shall give you the facts of the case as briefly as possible, and leave you to judge for yourself of the high handed affair.

Having received instructions at Bermuda to proceed to Nassau, I left that place on the 23d ult. for the latter port. On Sunday, the 27th ult., at half-past four A. M., we made Abaco light, bearing southwest half south, distant not more than eighteen miles; wind at the time very light from the eastward, and the vessel going along about nine and a half knots. We were steering at the time directly for the light. At about five A. M. we made a steamer to windward of us, and on looking at her through the glass found that she and on looking at her through the glass f payed at lar peak the American easign. I immediately had ours holsted, and, as we were drawing near the land, hauled the vessel up half a point to the southward. I was surprised in a little while to hear the booming of a gun from the steamer, but, not reaming for a moment that they had a right or would dare board an English waters. I kept on my ocures. After some time had elapsed I observed that the American steamer inded up, and in a few moments the curling smoke gave notice of another gun—this time a shorted one. The shell came whistling over our heads, in between the mainmast and the smoke stack. I immediately stopped the engines and waited for her. It was at this time twenty minutes to sur o'clock, Abaoo lighthouse bearing about S. W. half S., distant, in the opinion of all on board, between seven and eight miles at most. When the ateamer came up alongside of us the effect on deck halied and asked where we were from and where bound. I replied, "from Bermuda, bound to Nassau." He said he would send a boat on board. When the other came on board he demanded my papers. I showed him the register, the clearance from Bermuda and the minifest. He said he would take them on board and show them to his captain. After a little while he returned, saying that the captain wished to see me on board. Leaving the vessel in charge of Mr. Reed, my first officer, I went on board the demicrican steamer, which I found to be the Mercedita, Captain Stillwagen. He received me in a gentlemanly manner, asking me if I were the only captain of the Bermuda, to which I replied "Grainly." He then whished to know how it was that we had so many military stores. I told him I took my cargo in at Liveerprool. "Then," said he "that vessel must be searched." Detaining me on board, he despatched three boats, with officers and men armed to the term, said me in a command of the Bermuda. Mr. Reed answered that he was, during my absence. Said the officer, "I'll relieve you of your charge." They then took entire control, put two engineers down at the e

You will please write to me by return mail, and if you do not send an agent out, be kind enough to instruct me how I am to obtain funds wherewith to defray expenses for legal advice, &c., I am, dear sir, respectfully, &c., C. W. WESTENDORFF.

THE NEW TREATY WITH ENGLAND FOR ITS SUPPRES-SION—MR. LINCOLN'S GOOD PAITH ACKNOWLEDGED

THE NEW TREATY WITH SHILLAND FOR ITS SUPPRESSION—MR. LINCOLN'S GOOD PAITH ACKNOWLEDGED IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on the 20th of May, Earl Russell, in laying on the table a copy of the treaty concluded between the United States and this country (England) for the suppression of the slave trade, made a few remarks, which were very indistinctly bard in the gallery. He was understood to say that the present government of the United States had shown great anxiety to adopt stringent measures for the extinction of that nefarious traffic. Their lordships were aware that for some years past there had been great facilities afforded to persons at New York to fit out slavers. Those slavers went afterwards to Havana, and thence to the coast of Africa. Her Majesty's government ecre fully informed of the names of the persons who fitted out those slavers, and they advised our admirad and cruisers on the African coast on the subject. Owing, however, to their using the American flag, those slaves were enabled to escape from search by our cruisers, and their operations consequently could not be checked. But Prosident Lincoln's government hadgiven orders for the entire suppression of the slave trade, and had also taken effectual steps to break up the practice of fitting out ships at New York for the purpose of carrying it on. Besides these, as occasion required, other steps would be adopted for the effectual suppression of the slave trade. The present treaty had been negotiated between Mr. Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons; and he might take this opportunity of stating and purpose for the suppression of the slave trade. The suppression of the sincertic of the suppression of the slave trade of the sincertic of the suppression of the sincert

for ten years in the first instance, out it was renewal for at the expiry of that term, if its renewal should then be considered necessary.

Earl Gasy had always considered the use which was made of the American flag the great obstacle to the suppression of the slave trade. He hoped the government would pursue actively the measures which were necessary for putting down the slave trade; and, what was of not less importance, giving security and protection to the native chiefs of Africa in the development of the internal resources of that country, particularly in the cultivation of cotton. Looking to the stoppage of that staple from America, and the uncertainty of its supply from india, everything practicable should be done to encourage its growth in Africa. Already a large quantity of cotton was grown there, and it was his firm conviction that if the necessary encouragement were given to the native chiefs, with a view to the peace and security of that country, a large trade in cotton between Africa and England would be developed. It was quite hopeless this could be done while the slave trade continued to be carried on; but, as we had now some propect of seeing that trade suppressed, he hoped government, in addition to what was being done at Lagos, would take measures to extend British protection to the native chiefs of Africa, and encourage the development of the resources of that country in the production of cetton. (Hear, hear.)

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.

General Prim's Course Approved by Spain. In the Spanish Congress on the 19th ult. Senor Castro

made a long speech in support of the proposition to cenican affairs.

The Minister of State, in defending the government, question after the official documents had been examined. These documents he said would be communicated to the

Congress at the proper time. Senor Castro then withdrew his proposition.

British Opinion of Gen. Prim's Letter.

(From the London Times, May 21.)

General Prim's letter has informed the world of his reasons for withdrawing the Spanish contingent from the Maxican expedition, and what were before only surmises begin to acquire by this evidence the complexion of facts. France goes to Moxico alone because France alone professes an interest in the alleged object of such an advance. The convention which formed the basis of the original alliance stipulated for the satisfaction of several lawful claims and the redress of many hisious wrongs as concessions to be exacted from the Maxican government; but the French, according to General Prim's statement, have now resolved on interforing more efficacionsly in the affairs of Mexico, and on providing that country with a political organization, a stable government and a crowned head. "The soldiers of the Emperor," says the Spanish commander, 'remain in this country to establish a throne for the Archduke Maximilian." The General thinks this is "madess," and perhaps the act will not be regarded in this country as one of wisdom. But, without entering into the merits of the selection, or the promise of the new dynasty, we can only say for ourselves that if the French choose to metal the office of regenerating Mexico, and constituting a respectable and responsible State in one of the finest regions of the world, we shall not view their proceedings with jeelows or suspicion. The Mexicans have made their government a misance to the commonwealth of nations, and if France accepts the duty of abating it we can but thank her for her trouble.

The shole expedition has been hitherto a miscarriage. The Allies consumed much time and many precious lives in negotiations which, it is reasonable enough to think, would have led to no substantial results. In fact, whatever might have been the terms of the convention, it was clear from the first that, unless the intervention did in some way or other bring about the establishment of a strong government in Mexico, it wou

fared any better under one party than the other. Constitutionalists and churchmen proved, for all practical purposes, exactly alike. Foreigners wore plundered and murdered by both, with equal recklessness, and if we are now assured that the materials required for the construction of a new government were not to be found in the factions which have desolated Mexico for the last thirty years, we cannot pretend to dispute so probable an assertion.

thirty years, we cannot pretend to dispute so probable an assertion.

France, however, is probably thinking of herself as well as of Mexico. Though she does "go to war for an idea," she may be expected to argue that, if French troops and French money are expended in the expedition to Mexico, France may reasonably calculate on the profit as well as the glory of the enterorise. We do not deny it. On the contrary, we wish her all success. The occupation of Mexico by French troops will certainly be costly to France, but it may perhaps be agreeable to the French nation, and it cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the rest of the world. In Mexico France may de infinite good, with little chance of doing harm except to herself. There is no "nationality" to be suppressed, no feeling of liberty to be stifled, no popular voice to be overpowered. The Mexicans have shown such incapacity for self-government that it would be absurb to invest them with the dignity of political independence. If they are ever to be organized as a State it is clear that somebody must do fer them what they cannot do for themselves.

The English Cabinet on General Prim's

Letter.

[From the London Post (governmentorgan), May 20.]

The turn which the Mexican question has just taken

inactions for which another is this and acts. As the masand properties of the cilimon, the first condition of all
foreign policy is to obtain adequate protection for those
citizens of the State trading with, or settled in, foreign
countries. Its judgication readed on the same country
ments to claim and enforce, in the respective cares of
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Mexican possibility of the acts of operation, arpersons and properties of their subjects, jeadously guarded against the possibility of the cytellical being indito demand and obtain reparation for the
injuries done to French, Spanish or British
subjects should not be made a pretent for
injuries done to French, Spanish or British
subjects should not be made a pretent for
injuries of the regard out own government any other
line of action would have been simply impossible.
The same principle of non-intervention which Any presented
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joint occupation of Trieste, with what feelings would the intelligence be received in France that M. Kossuth and General Klapka had been invited by the Enritsh government to form part of the expedition, and that it was their avowed intention to bring about the elevation of some German prince, favored by England, to the throne of Hungary? Would not the Austrian government in such case have a full right to refuse treating with the English and French plenipotentiaries until Kossuth and Klapka were sent back to England; and would not, in the

whatever may happen, the cause of that large number of oppressed who had witnessed the arrival with so much joy will not be disappointed.

[From the Paris Siecle, May 20.]

The French soldiers are marching upen Mexico, and we can only express our wishes for, their success; but we hold to the terms of the correspondence published by the Moniteur, and to the declarations of the French government—there can be no question of imposing on Mexico by force any government whatever. When our troops shall have entered the capital of that country, when we shall have obtained indemnities for our countrymen, there will no longer be any occasion to prolong in those distant regions an onerous occupation, which would occasion so many losses in men and money. Thus, it is impossible to associate ourselves with the aspirations of certain visionaries, who dream of a sort of campaign of 1823 in Mexico, and who represent France as the instrument of a monarchical party, the recognized rights of nations would in no very justify the realization of such a programme. We may say that we shall never allow our occurrence the Fredinand Cortex of the Archivek Maximilian, and that we should conquer for him a doubtful throne. It is impossible that we can recrease a pressure upon the people to whom the faculty of choosing the form of its government should be preserved in all its plenitude. We are more partisan of restora-gions in America than in Europe.

Prince Napoleon's Opinion of a Foreign Throne—It Would be a "Target" for the United States.

From the Opinion Nationale (Prince Napoleon's organ), May 19.]

• • • Notwithstanding all that the Patric and the Constitutional say on the subject, it strikes us that to refuse to treat with the existing government, to grant official protection to refugees who loudly profess their intention of changing the national institutions, is a departure both from the spirit and letter of art. 2 of the London convention. The French plenipotentiaries, according to the Moniteur, describe as an absurd caluminy the intention secribed by the Spaniards and England to the French government. Absurd we readily grant it; but we wish they may prove a calumny.

The protection of our countrymen, the London convention and the triple alliance, are all moonshine. The fact is that Frence; is, ringle kanded, undertaking to build up a throne in Mexico for Archauke Maximilian. The Constitutionnel and Patric, who are admitted to the secret conclave of the gods, ought to enlighten us as to the profit we may derive from such an undertaking. As for us, our unaided intelligence could not, we confess, imagine anything more inexplicable. We will say nothing of the equilibrium of our budget, already destroyed in Mexico, while in Faris so much trouble is being taken to establish it. We will say nothing of the equilibrium of our budget, already destroyed in Mexico, while in Faris so much trouble is being taken to establish it. We will say nothing of the unjustifiable medding, without any right, any interest, any cause, any pretext, which embarks us, at the tail of a few refugees, in an expedition without an issue. But the Mexican expedition without an issue, But the Mexican expedition for Venetia. Now how can it be supposed that Austria w

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT THE FOOT OF HOUSTON STREET.— The case of the unknown man found floating in the water at the foot of Houston street, East river, proves to be one of more than ordinary interest. The body has been identified as that of Bernard Lewis, a scene painter at Laura Keene's theatre, who has been missing since the 20th all'mo. It has been ascertained that on the day in question deceased went to his banker in company with stree rough looking customers and drew \$700; that he was intoxicated at the time and rode around the city in a carriage. The banker says he thinks he can identify the men who were in company with deceased, and has given a description of the parties to the police. The fact of deceased having been shot, together with the absence of the money, induces his friends to believe that he has been foully dealt with. The wound found upon the person of the deceased is stated to have been a fatal one, and was probably inflicted with a pistol. Mr. Lewis lived in East Twenty-seventh street, and was a man of family.

Accremental Poisonnol.—Coroner Naumann held an in-

ACCIDENTAL POISONING,-Coroner Naumann held an inquest yesterday, at 49 Delancey street, upon the body of John Martin, a native of Germany, aged thirty-five years, who was accidentally poisoned by taking an overdose of laudanum. Deceased, it appears, was in the habit of taking the poison for years, for the purpose of relieving a pain in the head. Vergict in accordance with the above facts.

THE APPRAY ON BOARD THE SHIP ROGER A. HEARN. THE APPRAY ON BOARD THE SHIP ROGER A. HEARN.—
The inquest in the case of John Pearson, mate of the ship Roger A. Hearn, who was killed in an affray with one of the saliors, named John Williams, as reported in yesterday's Herath. The evidence seemed pretty conclusive as to the assault having been committed by the prisoner, and the jury rendered a verdict against him accordingly. The accused wes committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

New Bowney .- Miss Ada Isaacs Menken has accepted an engagement at this establishment, and will make her first appearance on Monday next.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard. EXMENT TO COMMODORE HIRAM PAULDING. It will be remembered that in December, 1857, it bewith his followers, who had landed at San Juan Del

Though this landing of an armed force by Con ulding, on a neutral soil, was not approved by the Buof Congress, yet the government of Nicaragua completely exonerated the Commodore from any blame in the trans-action, and conveyed to him, through Goneral Juarez,

Congress having authorized the accept sword, his Excellency Senor Don Luis Mo sword. Tuesday having been designated, a gay party of naval officers and other friends of the Commodore as

sunrage, freely exercised, will meet at Mexico, and declare the definitive resolution of the nation. The commercial, manufacturing and landed interests, as well as the clergy, are favorable to the monarchical party, whose success seems certain. This party, supported by France, has for object the triumph of civilization, order and liberty.

Prince Napoleon's Opinion of a Foreign
Throne—It Would be a "Target" for

to forward to you by Don Jose Ross Perez, a Nicarguan citizen.

My government has regrotted that the United States Congress should not have given their consent to your accepting the lands; and the sword has reached me very recently only, because they awaited for information in regard to the resolution of that body as well as on account of posterior accidental circumstances.

Please, sir, to excuse the length of this note, to be assured of the great pleasure I take in complying with the order from my government on this occasion, and to accept the high esteem and consideration with which I have the honor to subscribe myself your most obedient servant.

To Captain H. Paulding, U. S. N

To Captain H. PAULDING, U.S. N

COMMANNANT'S OFFICE, USITED STATES NAVY YARD,
NEW YORK, June 4, 1862.

Sim—I have the honor to acknowledge, by the hands
of Den Jose Rosa Perez, accompanied by the letter from
your Excellency of the 19th May, 1862, the receipt of the
sword which the government of Nicaragua by decree
has directed to be presented to me for the course which
I deemed it my duty to pursue in arresting, at Ponts de
Castila, on the 8th December, 1857, the notorious filibuster and outlaw, Wm. Walker, with his followers, who
had landed on the shores of the republic of Nicaragua in
violation of the laws of the United States and of alf
civilized nations.

For the generous manifestation of your Excellency's
government by the decree presenting this sword, and
also the tract of land (of which latter the policy of my
government does not permit my acceptance), of the approval and estimation of my course on the occasion
above referred to, I can only say that it is far above my
deserts for the simple performance of what I then considared, and now consider, to have been my duty.

Of course it is the desire of every efficer to receive the
approval of his government, and if I did not then receive
that of the administration and of Congress, I think the
cause can be directly traced to political events which
have since culminated in the present unfortunate condition of the country, which no one can more deeply deplore than myself.

Be pleased to accept for yourself my sincere thanks for

plore than myself.

Be pleased to accept for yourself my sincere thanks for the kind and flattering manner in which you have conveyed to me the wishes of your government, and to express through you to your Excellency's government the high appreciation in which I shall always hold this manifestation of its approval of my official act.

I am, sir, with sentiments of high regard and esteem, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

H. PAULDING. H. PAULDING.

To his Excellency Senor Don Luis Molina, Envey To his Excellency search of the state of the sword is a magnificent one, the hill and scabbard being solid gold, chased in the most elaborate style. The hill is studded with thirteen beautiful amethyst stones, with the coat of arms of the State of Nicaragua beautiful managed thereon, around which is the following

ing."
On the blade is also engraved the following:—
"Per su noble compartiremente en Punta de Castilla,
el 8 Dicembre de 1857." OPERATIC ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FALL SEASON.-Letters

received from Maretzek announce that he has concluded an engagement with Madame Charton for the autumn and winter. This lady is an artist of splendid gifts, somewhat in the syle of Madame Sontag. She appeared in Paris in March last with Tamberlik, and made quite a tenori robusti now living, and Bartolini, the great bari-tone, have also signed contracts for the United States and Havana. Maretzek was about to leave for Milan to engage another prima donna and tenor.

NISLO'S GARDEN -- Miss Caroline Richings takes her benefit at this establishment on Friday next. We trust that the public will testify to this interesting young singer and actrens, by their attendance upon this occa-sion, the high estimation in which her talents are held.